

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace the first paragraph on page 15 with the following amended paragraph:**

The feeding ratio of materials of the addition reaction in the Preparation step A is the number of moles of the epoxy groups in the compound represented by Formula (3), which is 0.1-0.9 mole, preferably 0.2-0.8 mole, relative to one mole of the carboxyl groups in the compound represented by Formula (2). If the mole number of the epoxy groups in the compound represented by Formula (3) is smaller than 0.1 mole relative to one mole of the carboxyl groups of the compound represented by Formula (2), curing properties ~~does~~ do not develop due to insufficient (meth)acryloyl groups. On the other hand, if it is greater than 0.9 mole, the control of photo curing becomes difficult due to an excess of (meth)acryloyl groups, and alkali solubility becomes poor due to insufficient carboxyl groups, and thus it is not desirable. The feeding ratio of the materials must be determined considering the balance between the structure represented by Formula ~~(4)~~ (1) that contributes to curing properties and the number of carboxyl groups that contribute the alkali developing property.

**Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 19-20 with the following amended paragraph:**

As specific examples of such photo radical generating agents, there can be mentioned acetophenone compounds such as 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane-1-one, 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropane-1-one, 1-(4-butylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropane-1-one, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropane-1-one, 1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-2-methylpropane-1-one, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenylketone, 2-hydroxy-1-(4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-phenyl)-2-

methylpropane-1-one, 2-methyl-1-[(4-methylthio)phenyl]-2-morpholino-propane-1-one, 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-butane-1-one and 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-butane-1-one; benzoin compounds and their derivatives such as benzoin methylether, benzoin ethylether, benzoin-isopropylether ~~isopropylether~~ isopropylether, benzyl dimethylketal and benzyl benzil; acylphosphine oxide compounds such as 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphine oxide and bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-2,4,6-trimethylpentylphosphine oxide; hexaryl biimidazole compounds such as 2,2'-bis(o-chlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-biimidazole, 2,2'-bis(o-bromophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-biimidazole, 2,2'-bis(o-fluorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-biimidazole, 2,2'-bis(o,p-dichlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-biimidazole, 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,4'-5,5'-tetrakis(4-methylphenyl)-1,2'-biimidazole and 2,2'-bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,4'-5,5'-tetrakis(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2'-biimidazole; compounds such as methylphenyl glyoxylate,  $\alpha$ -acyloxime ester and camphorquinone; organic boric salt compounds described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 2000-249822, titanocen compounds described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 4-221958 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 4-21975, and triazine compounds described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 10-253815.